BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER;—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1840. 3,237

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVER-LAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay; a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in November, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 13th Novr. 1840.

NEWLY IMPORTED MILLINERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., have received for Sale on Commission, a rich Assortment of Fashionable Millinery, consisting of handsome Gauze and Satin Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, Mantillas, Boy's and Girl's Dresses, &c. &c.

The above are from a first rate Manufacturer, and are strongly recommended, being of the best materials and priced 10 per Cent below former price. *

SALE BY AUCTION.

TOMORROW Saturday the 14th Inst., at his residence near the Mount, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to PublicSale the Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware. The same comprises all that is requisite in a well furnished house, and of the best description and property belonging to Lt. Colonel POWELL, Adjutant General of the Army.

Catalogues are published and the property on view. *

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 17th and Thursday the 19th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his late residence on the verge of the Esplanade; the Household furniture and valuable Stock in Trade of the late Mr. THOS. FERRAR. The same comprises, Richly Carved Blackwood and Jackwood furniture of the best finish; Marble Slabs, The Coffin Furnitures, Nails, &c. remaining from the former Sale. A large quantity of Congrave Lucifers in boxes of various sizes.

At 1 P.M. A Buggy with Shafts and Pole for one or two horses—also a set of Europe Curricle Harness with spare pad for Buggy—after which a variety of Hams, Cheese, Bottled Fruits, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view. *

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF SILK GOODS,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.

WILL take place at the Rooms of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. on Friday the 20th Instant at 11 o'clock A. M. consisting of 16 Bales of Tsatlee Silk, Flowered and Plain Satin, various Silks, White Silk Parge, Black and other colored Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. also Aprons, Satin Cravats, Cuspienne Shawls, Broclie Cravats, Oyeru ditto &c. &c.

TO BE LET at a very moderate Rent for the remaining Month of the present fair Season.—The Large and Commodious House in Mazagon formerly occupied by Mr. WEDDERBURN.

For particulars apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS Auction Room, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 13th November 1840.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND CO.'S SECOND LOTTERY.

On 126 Tickets of the pending Calcutta Lottery of 1841.

1,700 Chances at Co.'s Rupees Ten per Chance

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....		40	Tickets
1	Do. of.....		20	do.
1	Do. of.....		10	do.
1	Do. of.....		5	do.
5	Do. of one Ticket each		5	do.
10	Do. of ½	do. do.	5	do.
20	Do. of ¼	do. do.	5	do.
80	Do. of ⅛	do. do.	10	do.
416	Do. of 1-16	do.	26	do.

535 Prizes Total 126 Tickets

The drawing of the above Lottery shall take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November next.

Nearly one third of this Lottery has already been disposed, intending Subscribers are solicited to make early applications at their Office No. 12, Waterloo Street, opposite Messrs. DYKE AND Co, and at BOMONJEE DADABHOY'S Confectionery Depot No. 125, Cossitollah.

The result of the drawing of this Lottery with the respective names of Prize holders will be published a day after the conclusion of the drawing for the satisfaction of the Subscribers.

PRAN KISSEN DEY AND Co.
BOMONJEE DADABHOY, Projectors.
Trustee.

KHAN OF KHELAT'S JEWELS.

ON the 16th November next, and following days between the hours of eleven A. M. and two P. M. Messrs. BLACKWELL and Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Town Hall, the Magnificent Jewels formerly belonging to the above Chief. From the quantity and variety of these Jewels it is impossible in an Advertisement to enter into any thing like a minute description. They consist of Daggers of different sizes, having superb gold Scabbards, richly set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, and other precious stones. A Magnificent Turban, Aigrette and Collar, emblems of Royalty, set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies and Pearls, Massive gold Chains, Collars, Armlets and Anklets, some chased and others richly inlaid with precious stones, Lady's Ornaments in endless variety, such as Gold, Pearl, Ruby, and other necklaces, Head and Nose Ornaments set with most beautiful and valuable Pearls, Diamonds, and Emeralds, Gold, Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Pearl Earrings and finger Rings, a beautiful and curious copy of the Khoran in a gold case, with other rare and valuable Articles, too numerous to mention.

TERMS—CASH.

Or a deposit of twenty per cent to be paid on the Lot being knocked down, and the articles to be cleared within three days of the day of Sale.

The Jewels will be on view at the Town Hall from tomorrow and each succeeding day (Sunday excepted) from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M.

Orders will meet punctual attention. Catalogues containing a full description of each Article are published, and may be had of the Auctioneers. No. 10, Forbes Street, or at the Town Hall.

Bombay, 13th November 1840.

BOMBAY GENERAL LIBRARY.

ON or about the 25th Instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL AND Co., will submit for Sale by Public Auction on the Premises (Nesbit Lane) the Books, &c. comprising this extensive Library.

The Library consists of every department of Literature and is worthy of particular attention.

The present opportunity being a favourable one for Out Station Library's augmenting their collections. Messrs. B. and Co. will be happy to receive orders for the purchase of such works as may be required.

Catalogues will be published and forwarded to Out Stations as early as possible.

Further information will appear in future advertisements.

Bombay, 13th November 1840. *

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will Sell by Public Auction on the Premises, Tomorrow Saturday the 14th Instant at 4 o'clock P. M.—A lower roomed House with out Houses surrounded with Hall, Water Well, and standing on the Ferzondary Ground, situate in the Oart called Carvall behind Calbadavy, in the vicinity of the House of Mr. FRANCIS DE RAMOS, Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.—Dated Bombay, 11th November 1840. *

ALL PRIZES ! ! !
CADAURNATH GHOSE AND CO.'S SIXTH LOTTERY,

On 234 Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841.

1460 Chances at Cos. Rs. 20 each.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....		70	Tickets
1	Do. of.....		25	do.
1	Do. of.....		10	do.
1	Do. of.....		5	do.
8	Do. of	1 Ticket each..	8	do.
16	Do. of ½	do. do....	8	do.
32	Do. of ¼	do. do.....	8	do.
200	Do. of ⅛	do. do....	25	do.
1200	Do. of 1 | 16	do. do	75	do.

1460 Prizes Total 234 Tickets.

This Lottery will be drawn at the Exchange Rooms positively on Saturday the 28th November next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted to their satisfaction, the result whereof will be published in the public papers, Half Tickets may also be had at Cos. Rs. 10 each.

Subscribers from the Upper and Lower Provinces are requested to send remittances for as many Tickets as they may require which will be sent to them free of Postage. The Projectors engage themselves to forward such prizes as may be drawn to their chances immediately after the drawing of this Lottery.

Application to be made to the Projectors at their Office, No. 46½, Cossitollah, opposite Messrs. GIBSON AND Co.

CADAURNATH GHOSE AND Co.
Projectors.

N. B.—Whole Tickets as well as fractional Tickets of the First Calcutta Lottery of 1841 may also be had on application to Messrs. Cadaurnath Ghose and Co. at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket.....	Cos. Rs.	114	each.
Half Do.	,,	58	do.
Quarter Do.	,,	30	do
Eighth Do.	,,	15	do.
Sixteenth Do.	,,	8	do.

The above will be sent free of Postage and Commission.

SILVER TEA SERVICES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London. Submit the prices of the following TEA and COFFEE SERVICES. The Cottage Pattern is plain, standing on shell feet, the Tea and Coffee-pots with a flower ornament on the lids. The King's Pattern is richly chased. The shape of either is new and elegant.

COTTAGE PATTERN.

	£	s.	d.
Strong Silver Tea-pot.....	10	16	6
Ditto Sugar Basin and Cover...	9	2	6
Ditto Milk Bowl and Cover...	13	0	0
Ditto Coffee-pot	13	11	0
Complete.....	£46	11	0

KING'S PATTERN.

	£	s.	d.
Strong Silver Tea-pot.....	10	15	0
Ditto Sugar Basin and Cover..	9	16	0
Ditto Milk Bowl and Cover...	13	13	0
Ditto Coffee-pot.....	13	13	0
Complete.....	£47	14	0

A variety of upwards of fifty Tea and Coffee Sets are in the Ware Rooms, with every article requisite for the side-board or plate-chest.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

LADIES FINE GOLD NECK-CHAINS.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 9, Cornhill, London, offer a large variety of Ladies Fine Gold Neck-Chains of the Matted, Ring and Cable Patterns, a yard and a quarter long, at the following prices, according to the weight:—

	£	s.	d.
The weight of 3 sovereigns.....	4	4	0
The weight of 4 sovereigns.....	5	5	0
The weight of 5 sovereigns.....	6	6	0
The weight of 6 sovereigns.....	7	7	0
The weight of 7 sovereigns.....	8	8	0
The weight of 8 sovereigns.....	9	9	0
The weight of 9 sovereigns.....	10	10	0
The weight of 10 sovereigns.....	11	11	0

The most elegant spangled-star, and fancy link patterns, at Two Guineas more than their respective weights.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta*.
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

SUPERIOR GOLD WATCHES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Watchmaker, No. 9, Cornhill, London, submit very large STOCK of GOLD WATCHES, the whole of which are made and finished under the careful inspection of experienced workmen, on their own premises, and each is warranted for correct performance.

SIZE FOR LADIES.

Fine Vertical Watches jewelled, in engine turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted.....	£10 10 0
Fine Vertical Watches, jewelled with double backed engine turned gold cases and gold dials, warranted.....	12 12 0
Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, with double backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted.....	14 14 0

SIZE FOR GENTLEMAN.

	£ s. d.
Patent detached Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, seconds, and double backed gold cases, warranted	14 14 0
Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, second and enamel dials, warranted	17 17 0
Patent detached Lever Watches, capped, jewelled in six holes, seconds, double backed gold cases and gold dials, warranted	21 0 0

Either of the Gentlemen's Watches may be had in gold hunting cases for £3 3s. each extra.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to. A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta.*
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms abovementioned.

SERVICES OF PLATE, adapted to this climate, may be obtained direct from England, to be paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY and SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this Country, a Pamphlet, containing detailed lists of prices, illustrated with sixty engravings, and now distributed through their Correspondents, free of cost, on application.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta.*

STRONGLY PLATED CURRIE DISHES.
A. B. SAVORY AND SONS,
Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London.

SUBMIT the prices of the following patterns of Strongly Plated Currie Dishes, with Silver handles and edges and silver shields for engraving the crest or coat of arms.

THE GADROON PATTERN.

	£ s. d.
Four strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers	10 10 0
Four extra strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers	12 12 0

THE FLOWER PATTERN.

Four extra strongly plated Currie Dishes and Covers	13 10 0

Warmers for hot water with silver feet and handles, to match either of the above sets of Dishes, £9 9s. the set of four.

The handles of covers of either of the above sets of dishes may be taken off so as to form eight dishes when required.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta.*
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned

PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS.—Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, offer the best SHELL BORDERED SILVER WAITERS, of every size, with plain centres, at 8s. per oz., or with chased centres, at 8s. 6d. per oz.

Price, with Chased Centres.	£ s. d.
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 8 in. diameter 12 oz at 8s. 6d.	5 2 0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 9 in. diameter 17 oz	7 4 6
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 10 in. diameter 20 oz	8 10 0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 12 in. diameter 30 oz	12 15 0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 15 in. diameter 42 oz	17 17 0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 18 in. diameter 86 oz	36 11 0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 20 in. diameter 124 oz	52 14 0

The Plate Rooms of this Establishment, contain a large and choice selection of every article requisite to complete a service.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co. Merchants, *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta.*
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices for Silver Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

VICTORIA PATTERN PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, in addition to their many patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, have finished this very elegant new pattern, after the admired style of Louis XIV. The following are the usual weights :—

	oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 dozen Victoria Pattern Silver Table Spoons	40 at	6	6.	13	0	0
1 dozen ditto ditto. Table Forks	40 at	6	6.	13	0	0
1 dozen ditto ditto Dessert Spoons	25 at	6	6.	8	2	6
1 dozen ditto ditto Dessert Forks	25 at	6	6.	8	2	6
1 pair ditto ditto Gravy Spoons	13 at	6	6.	4	4	6
1 ditto ditto Soup Ladle	11 at	6	6.	3	11	6
4 ditto ditto Sauce Ladles	12 at	7	0.	4	4	0
4 ditto ditto Salt ditto (gilt bowls)				1	18	0
1 ditto ditto Fish Slice (pierced and strong)				3	4	0
1 dozen ditto ditto Tea Spoons	14 at	7	0.	4	18	0
1 pair ditto ditto Sugar Tongs				1	3	0

Fiddle pattern Silver Spoons and Forks at 6s. 2d. per ounce.
King's pattern Silver Spoons and Forks at 6s. 4d. ditto.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta.*
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated within sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

SERVICES OF PLATE adapted to this climate may be obtained direct from England, to be paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this country a pamphlet, containing detailed lists of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and the different Articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches. It will be found an useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are at those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents,

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants, *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co, Merchants, *Calcutta.*
who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

The pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the above named Firms on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

SILVER PLATE, PLATED GOODS, JEWELLERY, AND WATCHES.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, respectfully announce that they have established Correspondents in this country, through whom may be obtained, direct from England, Services of Plate, &c. suited to this climate. to be paid for on arrival out. A pamphlet is published for distribution, containing detailed list of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and the different articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches; it will be found an useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are at those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay.*
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co., Merchants. *Madras.*
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta.*
who will receive the money for them on delivery.

The pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the abovenamed Firms, on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

BOMBAY TIMES, NOV. 11.

An inquest was held on Friday evening last, at the Native General Hospital, on the body of the Tindal of No. 6 Pilot Boat.—The inquest adjourned about half past 7 o'clock to ½ past 10 A. M. on Saturday, and then at 5 P. M. to ½ past 10 on Monday morning, when they closed their proceeding in the Justices' room, Town Hall, by recording a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Johnstone, a Pilot of this port.

The case appears to be as follows :—

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of Saturday the 31st ultimo, the boat returned after clearing the "Amazon," and Mr. Johnstone desired the Tindal to take his box home: The Tindal replied, that the men had fasted all day, it being Ramzan, and as soon as they took their meal, the box would be taken to his house. Mr. Johnstone hereupon became angry, and is stated to have cuffed the Tindal, who consequently threatened to report him to Mr. Roberts, the Asst, Master Attendant, this excited Mr. J— more, and he thrust at the Tindal with an Umbrella he had in his hand, which entering his eye, fractured what the Surgeon describes as the Sphenoid bone of the eye—and he fell on his seat. Mr. J—then left the boat apparently unconscious of having inflicted any serious injury, and the boatmen going up to the Tindal found him senseless and blood discharging from his eye—they state that they then sent a man after Mr. J. to acquaint him of the result of his passion and call him to see the Tindal—whether this messenger did so or not is not proved, but Mr. J. did not return. After a little while four of the boatmen conveyed the Tindal to the Boatmen's shed in the Dockyard and thence to Mr. Roberts' house in Rampart Row. Mr. Roberts, apparently unconscious of the serious nature of the injury, desired him to be carried back to the shed, as it was then late, and a man to be sent early in the morning to report the circumstance to Captain Ross. Early in the morning Mr. Roberts came to the shed and seeing the Tindal sent for the Port Surgeon, who came at about ½ past 8 o'clock, and sent him to the Native General Hospital, which he reached about ½ past 10 o'clock, and was then taken under treatment. * He died on the morning of Friday the 6th instant. The scull was dissected by Dr. McLennan, who, with the assistance of a whole scull from the beach, explained to the Jury the injuries in the scull of the deceased. To a question from a juryman, as to whether he did not think the neglect in calling in medical aid hastened the death, the Port Surgeon replied that, "he did not consider the delay on any consequence."—Probably of no consequence in *this* case.

Mr. Johnstone is stated to have been perfectly sober—In answer to a question from the Jury a Boat-man said it "*was usual for Pilots to beat boatmen a* LITTLE *if they did wrong, and if they committed themselves much the Pilot then reported them to the Master Attendant.*"—This is a license not sanctioned by government, but taken by the Pilots themselves, and *encouraged* by the Boatmen in preference to loss of situation if they were reported for misconduct. This sad case should make both parties careful in future. It may be hard to reach the medium between a "little" and "too much."—[*Communicated.*]

* It would, perhaps, be worthy of remark here that the wound was inflicted at ½ past 9 o'Clock on Saturday evening and the Tindal came under medical treatment at ½ past 10 o'clock next morning only: 13 hours after.

Civil Appointments, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1840.

J. P. Willoughby Esq. Secretary in attendance upon the Hon'ble the Governor, having returned to the presidency, will resume charge of his duties as Secretary to Government in the politicaly secret and judicial departments.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1840.

Mr. A. Elphinstone, collector of Rutnagerry, is allowed leave for one month, from the 1st proximo, under section XI. of the absentee regulation, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed to proceed into the districts on deputation.

Mr. E. C. Jones, to act as first assistant to the collector of Tanna.

Mr. S. Mansfield, to act as second assistant to the collector of Tanna.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd November 1840.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. M. Davies, to be political superintendent of Colabah.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1840

Lieutenant J. W. Auld, adjutant of the Bheel corps in Candeish, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month and a half, under section XI. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Deccan, on urgent private affairs.

J. W. Muspratt Esq. senior assistant judge and session judge of the Conkan, for the detached station of Rutnagherry, assumed charge of his office on the 17th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS. *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 6th November 1840.

No. 725 of 1840.—Ensign H. Fenwick of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, and Ensign W. S. Jones of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, are transferred at their own request, the former to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, and the latter to the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, as Junior Ensigns.

No. 726 of 1840.—The following Native promotions are made :—

1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar and Native Adjutant Narroo Coolumker to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Bheemjee Naik to be Jemedar, in succession to Abdoolah pensioned, Date of Rank 16th May 1840.

Color Havildar Roostum Sing to be Jemedar, vice Jewrakun Sing killed in action, Date of Rank 31st August 1840.

No. 727 of 1840.—The following appointments are made :—

Lieutenant W. A. St. Clair, Adjutant and Quarter Master 4th Troop, to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Horse Brigade, vice Forster proceeding to Europe.

Lieutenant H. W. Brett to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Horse Brigade, during the absence to Lieutenant St. Clair, or until further orders.

No. 718 of 2840.—The following orders are confirmed :—

An order by Major General P. Delamotte, C. B. dated the 16th October 1840, directing Captain Hunter to deliver over charge of the Pay Office Southern Division of the Army, on his own responsibility, to Lieutenant Warburton, until the arrival of Captain Parsons.

An order dated the 14th October 1840 appointing Ensign Anderson of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders.

No. 729 of 1840.—The following Garrison order by Lieutenant Colonel Payne, Commanding at Surat dated 3rd ultimo, is confirmed.

Captain Wenn, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Commissariat Agent at Surat, during Lieutenant McDougall's absence on leave at the Presidency, and on his responsibility.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1840.

No. 730 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon B. Kirk, of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Deputy Medical Storekeeper in Scinde.

No. 731 of 1840.—Captain W. C. Manesty, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to New South Wales, for the benefit of his health.

No. 732 of 1840.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract (para 1) of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the address of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 20th May 1840. and to direct that the 2nd Bombay Regiment of European Infantry, be formed into a Corps of Light Infantry.

Para. 1. Having had under our consideration, communications made to us by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, of their correspondence with your Government, relative to the constitution of the 2nd European Regiment, we have resolved to convey to you our authority for forming one of the two European Regiments at each of the three Presidencies, into a Light Infantry Corps.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

NOVR. 9, Major Downing, 3rd Bengal N. I. from Neilgherries.
11, Lieutenant Eastwick, 12th Regiment N. I. from Ditto.
,, Lieutenant J. Leckie, 22nd Regiment from Cape of Good Hope.
10, Lieutenant E. Wood, 12th Regiment N. I. from England.
,, Ensign Morse, Infantry, from Ditto.
,, Captain J. D. Smythe, 4th Regiment N. I. from Poonah.
,, Captain Farquhar, 28th M. N. I. from Mercara.
,, Lieutenant M. Beachcroft, Do. from Ditto.
11, Lieutenant J. C. Hartley, 2nd Grs. from Cape of Good Hope.
10, Ensign Robertson, 5th Regiment N. I.
11, Assistant Surgeon G. M. Seaward, from London.
12· Surgeon Robson, 6th N. I. from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

NOVR. 10, Captain Rippon, 8th M. N. I. to Neilgherries.
,, ,, Ensign E. Thompson, 8th Regiment N. I. to Kurrachee.
,, ,, Ensign C. A. Moyle, 21st Regiment to Scinde.
,, ,, Ensign J. Field, 6th Regiment to Ditto.
,, ,, Ensign Hodgkinson, 6th Regiment to Ditto.
,, ,, Lieutenant J. G. Forbes, 23rd Regiment to Neilgherries.
11, Lieutenant A. B. Rathborne, 24th Regiment to Poonah.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Tuesday the 1st of December next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg, Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 13th October 1840.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from hence for Suez, on Friday the 1st of January 1840.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 10th November 1840.

Bombay Castle, 30th October 1840.

No. 119 of 1840.—The leave of absence granted on the 19th ultimo, to Commander A. S. Williams, to visit the Presidency, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 120 of 1840.—Mr. Purser Stockham has returned to his duty, with permission from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, date of arrival the 10th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1840.

No. 121 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. James Walter, Mr. Peddie, and Mr. Alexander Clerehew, respectively, to be acting 2nd masters in the Indian Navy.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Shannon, Mahi, and Taptee.	Zenobia.
CUTTERS.	Cleopatra.
Nurbudda.	Hugh Lindsay.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	
Clarendon.	James Moran.
Julia.	Ann.
Westmoreland,	Royal Saxon.
Dartmouth.	Charlotte.
Sarah	Amity.
John Garrow.	Java.
Harriet Scott.	Indian.
Gilmore.	Helena.
Ellen.	Frances.
Recovery.	Superior.
Malabar	Brilliant.
Orleana.	Childe Harold.
Bombay.	
COUNTRY.	
Benares.	Essavie.
Cauderbux.	Maria.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ruby
Caroline.	Ardaseer.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Cornwallis.
Colonel Newal.	Lowjee Family.
Atiet Rahimau.	Charles Forbes.
Caledonia.	Fanny.
Elphinstone.	Rose.
Faiz Rubany.	
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
La Adele.	Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez	1st Dec.
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	In Dec.
Bombay	Dirom C. & Co. & Co.	London	15th Do.
Sarah	Grey & Co.	London	immediately
Gilmore	Ritchie Steuart and Co.	Liverpool.	Do.
John Garrow	Foster & Co.	Do.	Dispatch.
Ellen	Skinner & Co.	Do.	dispatch
James Moran	Skinner & Co.		
Royal Saxon			
Ann	W. & T. Edmond and Co.		
Charlotte		Liverpool.	
Hannah	T. Jefferies & co.		
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies & co.	Singapoor.	Dispatch.
Recovery	W. Nicol & Co.	Calcutta	immedly.
Dartmouth	Dirom C. & Co.	Do.	Do.
Caledonia	Viccajee Merjee.	Do.	
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee	Do.	disptch
Adele	Davoud Sassoon	Manille	
Cornwallis	K. Motechund.		
Lowjee Family	Forbes and Co.		
Orleana			
Amity	W. Nicol & Co.		

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

NOVR. 11, The E. I. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieutenant J. Fruhard Master from Kurratchie 6th November.

SAILED.

12, Barque Maitland, John Baker, Master to Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—This long talked of Sporting Magazine is it never to be brought forth, if you have not at present enough original correspondence to fill it, why not bring it out, with what original gup you have and fill up the rest of it with articles from Bell's Life, the English and Bengal Sporting Magazines.

Many of we Ducks dont see these papers regularly and a well selected reprint of their best parts (like what we have already seen here of the other periodicals would go down much better than those oft told stories of the grim Tiger and the grizly Boar.

Yours
SPERO.

Bombay, 12th November 1840.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, November 13, 1840.

ARRIVED November 11, Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Lieut. J. Frush'ard, Commanding from Mandavie 6th November.

AN Inquest was held yesterday evening on the Body of a young child of H.M. 17th Regiment, who had been drowned the previous evening in a Quarry hole, on the west shore side of Colabah, where he and some other young Boys had been bathing.

WE have received intelligence of the movements of the Cavalry and Horse Artillery Brigade, now on its march to Scinde up to the 31st Ultimo. At that date the three Troops of the 1st, and three of the 3rd Light Cavalry, with the 4th Troop of Horse Artillery had arrived in good health and spirits at Nugger Parker. Up to that period they had got on famously and were all in high health and spirits. But the disagreeable part of the March remained to be tried, and great fears were entertained of a scarcity of Forage and water as the Troops proceeded. On account of some Ranges of Hills the Horse Artillery would have to make a long detour, while the Cavalry would push on by the direct route through the defiles of the Mountains. Fears were entertained that many of the Camel Drivers, Camels and all, would decamp as some were already "*absent without leave.*" We trust the anticipations of difficulties will prove premature, and that the gallant Brigade will reach its destination in health and spirits, and find a good field for their bravery wherever they go whether to Herat, the Punjaub, or to fight the treacherous Beloochees in the Hills and fastnesses of Upper Scinde.

As no authentic account of the accident which happened to the *Hugh Lindsay* has yet appeared, we subjoin the following which may be relied on. The *Hugh Lindsay* left Bombay for Mandavie in Cutch on the morning of Sunday the 1st of November. When off Jyghat Pagoda, the main or intermediate shaft broke off so completely that the crank separated, and the whole of the machinery on one side was rendered perfectly useless, the Floats were then taken off and she reached her Port safely at 10 o'clock the next night. On her return to Bombay she was put under sail, but was driven by very strong currents down upon Bate Island. An attempt was then made to propel the Vessel with one engine and wheel, which partially succeeded, but was not found sufficiently powerful against an adverse wind, which unfortunately impeded her for a great part of her voyage, and she was obliged to beat down to Bombay as she best might. Notwithstanding all these adverse circumstances she reached this Port in five days. Thus with all disadvantages making the voyage out and in, in ten days. She left the Port on the 1st at 10 A. M. and anchored again off the Fair Weather Buoy on Tuesday night at 10 P. M. We are given to understand that at present it is impossible to repair the damages sustained by her engines here. So she must either await the completion of the New Foundry or get a new Shaft from Home. At all events she is put hors de combat for some time to come, and we lose the services of a Steamer at a time when we rather fancy that arm of the Service will be particularly serviceable. However in this no blame seems to attach anywhere, and like all other inevitable evils we must bear it with patience and subdued resignation.

ALL eyes are still turned towards the Red Sea and an intense anxiety pervades public feeling for the arrival of the *Berenice*. We gave her until Wedaesday. Thursday has passed and she has not made her appearance. We confess that we think this ominous of War, and fear very much that our communication via Egypt is for the present at an end. In the event of the Commander of the *Berenice* finding that War had been declared he would most probably linger at Suez a few days in order to pick up some particulars. It is even possible that communication except by force would be interdicted with the Shore, and in that case the *Berenice* may have had to shew her Teeth to the Egyptian Troops. If the *Berenice* does not make her appearance like Sempronious we shall say,

"Our voice is still for War."

And we have little doubt that our vaticination will be authenticated by the result of the Steamer's arrival. At the same time it is our firm opinion that as yet France will not have joined Mahommed Ali. One great argument for the Pacha's fighting it out is, that he runs as great or a greater chance of losing his life from the fanatical people about him by being pacific, as he would by taking the most determined steps. A few hours will however soon settle all our doubts on the subject.

IN reply to "SPERO" we beg to say that most untoward events have hitherto delayed the completion of the Sporting Magazine, not one of the least of which has been the sickness of a great portion of our working establishment. We are happy to be able to assure "SPERO" now, that it is really in progress and will make its appearence this Month. We have already made numerous selections but wish it to contain as much original matter as possible, as we conceive that will be more attractive to general readers than a dry rechauffé of old matter served up in ever so tempting a novel form. We should be glad if "SPERO" whom we cannot but suppose to be a Sportsman, would contribute something more than his Note of today and in that case, we shall give him a place in the Columns of the Bombay Sporting Magazine with the greatest pleasure.

WE were perfectly astounded at the article in the *Times* of Wednesday last which announces that 90,000 rupees, "have *already* been paid over (to the Khan of Khiva) to make up "for the loss of the restored (Russian) slaves," AND KEEP "AWAY THE RUSSI- "ANS FROM THE NEIGHBOURHOOD "OF OUR FRONTIER" and not contented with this piece of baseness that "it has been "recommended to the Government of India by "some of its MOST TRUSTED POLITI- "CAL GUIDES, that this charge (only a "million for damages done by the Khivians to "Russia) should be liquidated by the Indian "Company!!!"

Proh Pudor! Where are these MOST TRUSTED POLITICAL GUIDES? In what secret corner of India have the white livered runagates secreted themselves? And supposing these MOST TRUSTED GUIDES did give such advice, is the Government of India so besotted, is the Noble Earl at the head of events so fearless of Parliamentary Impeachment when he returns to his Native shores, as to give in to so disgraceful a truckling to another power? When such a consummation occurs the old Lion of England must be degraded to a turnspit and the Flag which for centuries

"Has dared the Battle and the Breeze"

turned into a Pocket Handkerchief for Nicholas to blow his nose on.---If one Pice has been paid to the Khan of Khiva as a salve to Russia "TO KEEP AWAY THE RUSSIANS FROM THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF OUR FRONTIER" there are no words sufficiently strong to denounce such meanness, such deep degradation. Truely we had better depart with dignity, and if we must leave the Shores of India to the Russian Hordes let us at least fall respected.

An Empire has been raised in the East from small beginnings and sustained and amplified to its present gigantic proportions by consummate valour and wisdom. That such a fabric of human power should be huxtered away at the nod of a Northern Despot, is incredible! We are among those who have all along derided the idea of a Russian Invasion of India. We are not shaken in our opinion. Circumstances may bring us into hostile contact with that power in Central Asia, but we have no fears for the result.

But if our contemporary's news should be well founded, we really shall begin to quake for the British Supremacy in the East. The Roman Empire only subsidized the Barbarians of Germany when she felt her own decay. Long may our beloved country avoid such a pernicious line of policy. Rather fight till

"All but life and honor's lost"

and part with the former rather than lose the bright halo of the latter. We are quite sure that every British heart will feel indignant at the bare idea of buying an enemy from our Frontiers, and as our contemporary says he speaks from "*a rumour in those quarters where "her words are generally to be relied on*" we think he should tell us, whence those rumours took their rise and who the "MOST TRUSTED POLITICAL GUIDES" are, who can have recommended such an abandonment of all honor to the Government of India. Sure we are that such men if once *most trusted*, should now be least so, and if insane, furnished with a place in Bedlam at the public expence, or if sane, stand in the pillory for a few hours in order that they might see the course of Political events through a new medium.

We had occasion some time since to notice the restoration, on our intervention, of the Russian captives who had been detained as slaves at Khiva, and we were then under the impression that this was done freely by the Khan, influenced by our remonstrances, and in salutary dread of a Russian invasion. We are now informed there were other considerations which required to be brought into operation, beyond the fear of Russia, or friendship for England. Rups. 90,000 it is understood, have already been paid over to make up for the loss of the restored slaves, and keep away the Russians from the neighbourhood of our frontier. But this is not all, nor would any wise men who had sufficiently attended to the principles of Russian policy for a moment, have supposed that it could have been so. It is not with the restoration of captive subjects, that the Muscovites are to rest contented; and this acknowledgment is reckoned no atonement for past injury sustained at the hands of Khiva. It is now found out that the Russian frontier has suffered grievous damage from Khivan forrays and incursions in times past; and the amount of these damages has been qualified at nearly ONE MILLION STERLING. That a charge so extravagant should be made, after all the claims originally put forward had been complied with, or that a pretence should be maintained on any ground for the return of the Russian force to Khiva will not be surprising to any one. But what, we venture to say will surprise most men, is, that it should have been recommended to the government of India by some of its most trusted political guides, that this charge should be liquidated by the India Company! Yet such, if rumour is to be trusted in those quarters where her words are generally to be relied on, is at present the case. One million sterling paid to purchase Russian abstinence from aggression on the frontiers of India!! But will this buy the barbarian off when he has once resolved upon his prey? No more than the liberation of the slaves for whose ransom we have already paid one-hundredth part the sum! We may make over a million from our treasury to that of Russia; and millions and millions after that, and the more we offer or pay as the price of exemption from the presence of his armies, the higher and more frequent will his demands, and the more fixed his determination to invade our territories become.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, OCTOBER 31.

We are concerned to hear that the continued ill state of his health obliges our truly worthy and deservedly esteemed fellow citizen, DWARKANATH TAGORE, to leave Calcutta immediately on a trip to the Upper Provinces. We do not know what stay Dwarkanath proposes making in the interior, but while we hope that he will give his constitution fair play and remain absent till he is completely renovated, we at the same time trust that he will not be very long away from us. Calcutta and her inhabitants are not yet in a condition to spare Dwarkanath Tagore. The services he has rendered, and continues to render the city and great numbers of her inhabitants, are far too valuable to be dispensed with, until time and the progress of intelligence shall have raised up at least a dozen native gentlemen competent in some degree to supply our friend's place. We repeat our earnest hope, in which we are sure very many of our readers will join, that Dwarkanath will derive material benefit from his trip.

HURKARU, OCTOBER 31.

We believe this is the day fixed for the election of a Surgeon to the new Chitpore Dispensary, and our trust is that the choice may be so made, that professional efficiency—including *time* for regular attendance, as well as the usual medical qualifications—will be secured to the infant institution, and yet no suspicion of undue partiality, favor, or affection, alight upon the Governors. The salary is not very tempting, indeed (only a hundred rupees a month) to any Doctor having much private practice, or any well salaried situation; and therefore we hope that the Governors will have it clearly understood that there shall be a regular *daily* attendance of one or two hours *for the sake of the institution*, as otherwise it may be doubtful whether so much service will be given for so small a recompense. We throw out this hint, because we have heard it said that all the existing dispensaries of the same nature are not sufficiently cared for in this respect, and Governors of such establishments should ever bear in mind that it is their bounden duty to take the trouble of seeing that full justice is done to them, and not merely content themselves with voting for a friend, and thinking no more about the matter.

We are at a loss to conjecture, how the report of the collision between the French frigate and the H. C.'s sloop-of-war *Elphinstone* could have originated. The *Bombay Courier* of the 13th instant, contains a letter, dated Aden, 30th Sept., which confidently speaks of the affair; and letters, dated 1st October, have been received in Calcutta, giving circumstantial details of the conflict. Yet, letters and despatches from Aden, of the 2d October, make no mention of the circumstance, which would hardly be the case, in an affair of such moment, if the report had the slightest foundation in truth.

The following is the latest intelligence—received this morning—from Bameean. Dost Mahommed, it will be seen, has fallen back upon Heibuck:—

Bameean October 2, 1840.—"Yesterday afternoon, Moolla Wallee Shah arrived here from the Mir's camp. The reason of his visit, is this; Dost Mahommed Khan, despairing of success in Kohistan has gone to Heibuck. The Meer Wallee, as I told you in yesterday's letter, agreed not to harbour the ex-chief; and, accordingly, has sent his minister to us; he is willing to try his persuasive powers on the Dost to induce him to surrender, but will not openly give him up. Lieut. Rattray and the Moollah started this morning, on their way to Heibuck; I hope their mission will be successful. The Wallee withdrew from Kamurd, according to agreement, and was yesterday at Rooee, a stage beyond the Kara Kootul."

The Caubul dawks appear still to come in very irregularly—the letter of the preceding day, mentioned in the above extract, has not yet come to hand.

COMMERCIAL, ADVERTISER OCTOBER 31.

An advertisement to-day will inform our readers that Signora Ventura proposes to treat us with a concert on the 7th December. We shall, of course have the programme in due time.

Two meetings will be held this day at the Town Hall, viz. the annual meeting of the Bengal Salt Company, at noon: and a meeting of the members of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund at 4 P. M.—the former interesting to every body, "servants and labourers" included, not excepting the *Courier*; and the latter to the ill-requited servants of the Government, in an indispensible department of the public service.

Our affairs in Affghanistan appear to be assuming a favorable aspect, excepting that the metropolis is subject to be annoyed by being fired into at night by nobody knows who. But be that as it may, we sincerely hope that the mere circumstance of the discomfiture of Dost Mohommed will not throw the Government back into that state of supineness which had given rise to numerous disastrous events. The sons of the Dost are at large, and will, we presume spare no effort to retrieve the ground their father has lost by his discrepancy, as well as by the cowardice of his Usbegs. Let it be ever kept prominently in mind, that Shah Shooja is detested, and holds the tenure of his Government only on the strength of the support he receives from us; and that that support must be such—if we would fix him firmly on his throne—as to convince his subjects that we are in right earnest: they *must* and *shall* have him for their ruler; that we are determined to establish ourselves perpetually among them; that any attempt on their part would serve no other purpose than to procure for them the most retributive punishment we can visit them with; that we would, if possible, conciliate them; but that if they will not be wooed into submission, we are determined to compel them to yield to our will in all things. There is no longer any question between us and them, as to whether it is agreeable to them to have these or those men to rule over them; but, whether they possess the means of resisting our will, or we in enforcing obedience.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to say, that on last Saturday night a buggy ran over an old woman on the Strand as she was looking at the *tamasha* of the *Dawalee*; she was immediately sent to the General Hospital, but she expired before she arrived at the Hospital.

DROWNING.—A soldier on his way, with several others to Chinsurah, went on shore at Baloo Khal, and on coming back to the boat, fell into the water and disappeared.

POISONING.—About half a dozen natives, of the building stablishment of Mr. Gray, took seriously ill the day before yesterday, after eating some *Dall*; which being analyzed by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, a quantity of arsenic was detected in it.

NOTE-STEALING.—Two bank notes which belong to separate parties, were stolen away some time ago, and have just been offered to the Bank of Bengal for payment, which of course was refused. The value of the notes is 1,000 Rs. each and both of them after having passed several hands, are traced down to one Hurrynaram Banerjee of Watson and Cone's; but on enquiring at this house no such person can be found.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.—We learn that a case of false imprisonment was lately under investigation before the Magistrate of the 1st division. It appears that a petition was presented to the Magistrate on Monday last by Joynarayn, a washer man, complaining that his brother, Luckinarayn, was unjustly imprisoned and praying that his worship would be pleased to have his brother brought before him, to investigate the circumstances of his imprisonment, and to deal with him according to his innocence or guilt. By direction of the Magistrate, the man so imprisoned, was immediately brought before him. From examinations taken on that day and on Wednesday following, it appears that Luckinarayn Dhaun and two other persons were released on the 8th instant by Golam Ally, Nayb of Jorabagan Thanna, from the custody of Baboo Dinnonat Bannerjeea. The Nayb took them to Captain Birch, and they were by his orders released upon bail; they having been charged with theft by the Baboo. On the 22d instant, they were again produced by the Nayb before Captain Birch on that gentleman's orders. The Nayb left them in charge of Daby Sing, Nayb of the Payk Guard, in Captain Birch's house. This Nayb, Daby Sing, detained the three persons for five days in a godown in Captain Birch's compound. Luckinarayn, it appears, was allowed three pice a day as diet money, and whenever he went out to purchase his food, a man accompanied him as a guard. Both the Naybs, we understand, say in their defence, that they acted under the orders of Captain Birch. The case, we learn, is intended to be referred to the Sessions, the Magistrate preferring that course to adjudicating on it himself.

COURIER, OCTOBER 31.

The following extract of a letter from *Ispahan*, has been kindly sent to us by a friend; which, if it does not give us *much* matter in the shape of news, has this in it, that it informs that at the date it was dispatched Mahomed Shah was not numbered with his fathers:—

"It will be interesting to you to learn, that Mahomed Shah, King of Persia, some days after his arrival at *Ispahan*, visited the Armenian Convent, in Julpha, of venerable antiquity. The prelate and the other dignitaries of the Armenian Church received his Majesty with the greatest reverence, and with every mark of honor suitable to his rank. The Shah seemed to be quite delighted with the imposing structure and neat appearance of the Convent, and expressed a wish to contribute something to meet the expenses of the repairs of the building. He was also graciously pleased to assure the prelate and the Armenians assembled on the occasion, of his readiness to promote the welfare and comforts of Julpha. He also added, that the Armenians domiciled in the various parts of India, should be written to by those of Julpha, to return to Ispahan, and place themselves under the paternal Government of the Persian Court, with the assurance that they will be here comparatively comfortable and happy. "*Be chesm*," vociferated the assembled multitude, meaning the order of the King to be "*upon their eyes*," and thus expressing their readiness to obey it accordingly. You may, perhaps, laugh at this, but the poor Armenians at Julpha cannot help it, as they are one and all the devoted and acknowledged slaves of the Shah. To a people living under the subjection of a despotic power, a spoonful of oil, or a bit of Aleppo soap is sometimes essentially necessary and exceedingly beneficial to smooth down their way through the manifold ups and downs of life in the vale of tears! So you must not blame the armenians of this place for their being too loyal subjects to the Shah.

We hear that the French contemplate establishing factories in Bushire, Bussorah and Bagdad, with the view of maintaining a commercial intercourse between France and this country. You will know more of this by and by. At present we are all quiet here. No more disturbance from *luties*—no more violence from the bigotted *mollahs*—all is here peace, ease and tranquillity! We are also cheered by the prospect of an unusually rich and abundant harvest! So our *ikbal* is great, and our star is in the ascendant!"

THE EDITOR OF THE BHASKAR.—We regret to announce the death of the Editor of the *Bhaskar*, Sreenauth Roy, who was an accomplished Bengally scholar, and laboured with zeal to effect the reformation of his ignorant countrymen.

His imprisonment by Rajah Rajnarain Roy will be remembered by all our readers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

KOOMAR KRISTNONATH ROY.—With feelings of the greatest pleasure we announce that the Prince Koomar Kristonath Roy, having come of age this year, has been raised to the throne. He has commenced his rule in the exercise of justice and equity; and has appointed the most experienced and deserving of his principal officers to the different Mehals under him. Through their exertions and carefulness, the revenue accounts are gradually becoming more settled. We think that so large an amount of revenue was never collected in so short a time, during the reigns of the Prince's ancestors. We ought further to mention, that the salary of the Amahs has been somewhat raised; and this may tend to prevent that dishonesty which has so much injured his revenues. For when their expenses exceed their income, they have no means of meeting them but by theft; and thus injure their masters much while they themselves profit but little. The salaries which they now receive however will be sufficient to cover their expenses and they need not covet more; for if with these, they are discovered in any dishonest act, what they have may be taken from them; and the fear of this will make them careful of evil. We confidently hope that the judgment and policy which the Prince has already discovered, will gradually improve; and there is every probability of the prosperity of his kingdom. He is every where reported as one who pays particular attention to the nourishment, the rule, and the dresses of his people—*Moorshedabad Sumbad Puttree—Sumachar Durpun.*

SUPREME COURT,—OCTOBER.

BEFORE SIR E. RYAN, SIR J. P. GRANT AND SIR H. W. SETON.

CULLEN *v.* HYDE.

The *Advocate General* applied for a day to be named in pursuance of a mandamus from the Court of Chancery in England under the Statute 13 Geo. III. c. 63 s. 44, for the examination in open Court of witness in the above cause pending in Chancery. This was the first application of the kind under a mandamus from the Court of Chancery, though many similar applications had been made under writs of mandamus from the superior Courts of common law.

SIR E. RYAN, C. J., remarked, that the evidence would be evidence taken on a different principle from that usually received in Equity suits; as according to the usual practice, the opposite party does not see the depositions until publication has passed. However the Court had only to follow the directions contained in the mandamus, which required the evidence to be taken in open Court.

RAM DOSS *v.* SMITH AND OTHERS.

The *Advocate General* (with whom was Mr. Morton) moved for a subpœna to appear and answer, upon an affidavit of special jurisdiction. The affidavit set forth that the defendants were parties to a certain former cause, in which they were entitled to shares in monies now standing in Court to the credit of such former cause, the same monies being *the subject matter of suit* in the present cause. This shewed a clear special ground of jurisdiction; but the difficulty was that the parties were resident at *Chandernagore*. The subpœna had been applied for by Mr. Morton, before the Chief Justice in chambers; but the question appearing a novel one his Lordship directed it to be moved before a full bench. The learned counsel now contended that the Court had jurisdiction to grant the subpœna. The affidavit stated that the attorney for the parties had offered to receive service; but even if he had not, the Court might make an order for substitution of service.

The Court said that the difficulty was to shew how they could possibly have power *to issue a subpœna into foreign settlement.*

The *Advocate-General*—I do not for a moment contend that the Court has any such powert I apply only for a *subpœna* at present. That is necessarily the first step, and it will be matter for after consideration how it is to be served. In point of fact the Court have no power to *enforce* obedience to a subpœna where a party is in *England* though he may have resided in Calcutta within the last *two years*, although in such case their *jurisdiction* is undoubted. After the subpœna is obtained in such a case, it is the practice necessarily to apply for substitution of service; and that may equally be done here. The Court certainly lately refused to grant a subpœna *ad respondendum* to a witness resident at Serampore; but that was because the subpœna could not possibly be *enforced*, and there could be no use in granting it; for if the witness was willing to come, it was unnecessary, and if unwilling, it was futile. But the subpœna, in Equity is necessary at all events, as a *formal commencement* to the suit, whether the party be willing to appear or not. The present case is a peculiarly strong one. The suit in which this subpœna is applied for is in the nature of a supplemental suit to the former and therefore almost part of the same. Suppose some order were made in the former suit upon these parties, to do some particular act; would the Court refuse to allow proceedings upon it to go on, because at the time of the application the parties happened to be at Chandernagore or Serampore? They would of course direct that service upon the attorney in the cause should be deemed good service, and proceed as if the order had been personally served. Great injustice may be done if a subpœna in such a case as the present, is refused. Persons entitled to property in Court under an order in a suit to which they are voluntarily parties, may abscond to a foreign settlement, and defeat all claims, however just, against it, for their being in such foreign settlement will not prevent the other from being carried into execution, while it operates in exempting them from the jurisdiction and control of the Court even in respect of the same subject matter.

RYAN, C. J., suggested that if the form of the application were changed, it must perhaps be granted. The special ground of jurisdiction might be stated, under the circumstances, to make an order that service upon the attorney may be deemed good service. What the Court wished to avoid was, establishing a precedent for issuing subpœna against parties who appeared upon the face of the grounds to be resident in a foreign settlement.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

IN THE GOODS OF JACKSON.

This was a *caveat* entered by the Ecclesiastical Registrar against the granting administration to the brother of the intestate, on the ground that the party had been adjudged an *Insolvent.*

The *Advocate-General* for the caveator, contended that the insolvent of the party absolutely disqualified him from becoming administrator, and cited Tolier on Executors and other authorities. The inconveniences of granting administration to an insolvent were sufficiently manifest, and a security bond from such a party was necessarily worthless. It had been held, indeed, that an Ecclesiastical Court could not refuse probate to the executor named in the Will, but that was upon the ground that they had no jurisdiction to interfere with the express nomination of the testator. The case of an administrator was quite different—the ordinary was directed to commit the administration to the "most lawful of kin," and he thus assumed a discretionary power. Even in the case of insolvent *executors*, a Court of Equity would interfere to restrain them from acting.

Mr. Morton contra, for the petitioner. No doubt bankruptcy or insolvency constitutes an objection which the Court may avail themselves of when they have the power to do so; but it is not a legal *bar.* Where there are two claimants in *equal* degree, one solvent and the other insolvent, the Court may select the former; but they cannot postpone his claim in favour of a more remote claimant, except upon the ground of positive legal disability. If the Court once determine that they have a discretionary power, they may be called upon in every case, to decide the question of fitness or unfitness, even where the applicant is the undoubted next of kin, and *prima facie* the sole legal claimant. The authorities only shew that insolvency is a ground of objection *cæteris paribus*, not that it absolutely disqualified *Bell* v. *Timiswood*, 2 Phillimore. It can make no difference whether the insolvent has obtained his discharge or not, because the adjudication does not extend to property held by the insolvent *quasi* administrator. As to the security-bond being worthless, the insolvents may be so, but then he is obliged to get two persons of approved security to join.

The Court said that insolvency had been always held in this country to disqualify for administration; and it was so laid down in the text books. The caveat must be allowed with costs.

WOOMESCHUNDER AUSH *v.* HAURONCHUNDER RUCKETT

This was an undefended action upon the two promissory notes, tried yesterday. The plaintiff had a verdict.

Mr. Prinsep and *Mr. Sandes* for the plaintiff.

Verdict for Plaintiff.—Bengal Hurkaru, October 30.

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, NOVEMBER 3.

From the letters of our Mofussil Correspondents, received since our last issue, we have made the following selection.

BELLARY, *October* 28.—A Division Order of yesterday's date directs one Serjeant, one Drummer, twenty two Gunners, and two Gun lascars of the Company of Artillery stationed here, to march for Belgaum tomorrow morning under the command of Lieut. F. Studdy of the 5th Light Cavalry, to complete the Company at that station; and it is supposed that a similar number of each of the before-mentioned ranks will be sent hither from Bangalore to make good the deficiency which this movement will occasion. This is certainly an extraordinary way of completing detachments; and from the proceeding being so unusual, I suspect that there is something in the wind.

A Wing of H. M. 4th Regt. is at present encamped near the General Hospital, owing, it is said, to the very crowded state of the barracks; though it is more likely to be preparatory to the expected movement of a Wing of the Corps to Belgaum. Several heavy showers of rain have fallen during the time the men have been under canvass. I am happy however to be able to add, that the progress of the Cholera has been in some measure checked, as only one man has died of the disease since the 24th.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 3.

BANGALORE.—The 2d European Light Infantry marched into Bangalore on the 27th Ultimo, much to the delight of the Mounted Corps at that Station, who have not, we hear, at all fancied the Fort Guard. A detachment of 150 recruits under the command of Captain Shepherd had arrived a week before the Corps, so that its numerical strength is now very respectable. The Infantry Barracks underwent a complete cleaning out and white washing, after their vacation by the Wing of the 57th Foot. They are very comfortable and in excellent order for the new comers. The Officers of the 2d European Regiment have been entertained at the several Messes, and the Non-Commissioned Officers of H. M. Hussars, with a right soldierly feeling, entertained their brother Non-Commissioned of the European Light Infantry, on the day after their arrival at the Station.

ARCOT.—We learn from Arcot that moderately heavy showers at intervals, have prevailed since Sunday the 25th, on the evening of which day the monsoon, may be said to have commenced at the Presidency, but these showers with the rain that had previously fallen in the District of Northern Arcot have been very insufficient for the wants of the Ryots. Scarcely any of the Tanks have their beds half covered yet, the *Nungy* cultivation is consequently limited to patches in the most favorable situations and the late supply of rain has not been sufficient to encourage the Ryots to commence ploughing the remainder of their lands, which at present are lying uncultivated. The troops at Arcot continue healthy, the horses of both Regiments are in fine condition, and the Corps without being over worked are kept up to the mark by a weekly Brigade exercise, one Regimental Field-day and one Riding School drill in each week. Our Correspondent states that the road to Bangalore has been renewed as far as Arcot and has favoured us with the following account of the means adopted for its formation and repair:—

"The principle on which the formation of it proceeds appears to be, to free its course from such stones as may in a little time appear above the surface if allowed to remain and to defend it from being washed away by rain floods from the adjoining grounds. Any large stones that appear above the surface are taken up. A sloping bank a yard and a half in breadth, and rising about half a yard above the level of the road runs along it on each side, having outlets cut through, to let off the rain that may fall thereon. Outside of these again is a shallow trench which receives and carries off the water, both from the road and the adjoining grounds. The breadth of the road from bank to bank is 24 feet rather narrow to look at, but I suppose that it is confined to such limits with a view to facility of repair. The material employed is simply the earth found on either side, this, in some places, is the alluvial soil of the rice fields, as bad a material as can be found, and the road is at present, where such occurs, in so miry a state that loaded bandies are daily brought to a stand still upon it, but it may be supposed that where this is the case it is intended to put a good layer of gravel over all. To prevent the banks being washed away they are carefully coated with green sods and on the whole, considering the difficulty of keeping roads in repair in this country, the principle is, I think, the best that could be devised: cleared of stones and kept free from the floods of the adjoining grounds, it may with ess than a tenth of the usual repairs last for ages."

SPECTATOR, NOVEMBER 4.

In another column will be found on account of Mr. FISCHER'S improved machine for irrigation, to which we alluded last week as having been recently erected in the Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens. Both this apparatus and the wind machine for the same purpose, described in the *Spectator* in the early part of the present year, are calculated to be of extensive utility; and though their cost will unfortunately place them out of the reach of the great body of cultivators, we still hope that they will be brought into use by the Zemindars and higher class of Natives, of whose liberality and public spirit, we have lately had the pleasure of according so many honorable proofs. It cannot escape the notice of individuals so intelligent, that there is no manner in which the value of their property can be so readily enhanced, as by improved modes of irrigation; while by a small sacrifice of first cost, the machines in question will enable them more cheaply and effectually to carry on this indispensable agricultural labour.

IMPROVED MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER FOR IRRIGATION.

In all tropical countries, where in the absence of frequent rain the crops are dependent on artificial irrigation; the machinery for effecting this operation, however rude and simple in appearance, is in reality as important to national welfare as the complex apparatus of the Steam engine or the spinning jenny is to that of our great manufacturing towns at home. Hence have arisen many simple and most ingenious contrivances, most of them of every remote antiquity, as the Archimedes Screw, the Persian Wheel, the Sackhya of Egypt, and the Pacota of India, with many others which might be named. The simplicity of these machines, and the small cost of their erection, have recommended them to succeeding ages; and in the "unchanging East," where the march of intellect and innovation is scarcely felt, and one generation is contented to follow in the footsteps of another, we meet with the same primitive contrivances still in operation, which in all probability were first introduced two, or even three thousand years ago.

That this unchanging character is greatly opposed to the accumulation of wealth, and consequently to general prosperity, is evident enough. By imperfect machinery that labour is at least in part thrown away, which employed with greater skill and judgment would have produced to each individual a more beneficial or effective result; and when this principle is applied to a whole community, it affords an explanation, by many too much overlooked, of the co-existence in India, of very general poverty, with a degree of industry which might be expected to produce better things. Were the mere mechanical drudgery of raising water for irrigation, to be performed as it might be by cattle, while the ryot bestowed the same amount of labour which he now expends in this operation, on the actual cultivation of the soil; a far more abundant crop would reward his labours, and no considerable portion of the poverty seen in this country would soon disappear. The general poverty of the ryot, even more than the operation of mere prejudice, unfortunately offers a serious obstacle to this and many other improvements, tending to elevate his condition, but in proportion as capital can be drawn to this country (and where capital can be beneficially employed, thither it *will* eventually flow, as naturally as water to meet its own level) exactly in that proportion will all improvements previously suggested, be extended and rendered available.

These remarks have been suggested by the examination of an improved machine for irrigation, lately erected at the gardens of the Agri-Horticultural Society, from the extended use of which we are confident much benefit would arise. Any minute description of the apparatus, unaccompanied by a sketch would be of little use, we shall merely therefore observe that it is an improved form of the Rettoo Cuppolay, * a machine long used for irrigation in Guzerat, where from the depth of the wells and intelligence of the population, effective machinery seems early to have been brought into use. It has been attempted to introduce a similar machine into this Presidency, but hitherto with little success. The water in the improved apparatus is raised in large bags or skins of a peculiar form, by a rope passing over a pulley, the motive power being one or two pair of bullocks giving a rotatory motion to a long lever. In its present form, the machine scarcely requires attention at all, the bullocks continually traverse in the same direction, and the buckets of which there are two, refill and discharge themselves alternately, with the greatest regularity and without waste, on reaching the bottom of the well and the cistern at top. This arrangement is chiefly effected by the peculiar disposition of the pullies over which the ropes pass.

The present machine has been erected at the suggestion and under the superintendence of Mr. Fischer, and is precisely similar to one which he has in operation in his garden at Salem. In erecting the original machine, Mr. Fissher availed himself of the engineering skill of Mr. Potter, late of the Porto Novo Iron work and it is chiefly to this gentleman's practical ingenuity that its present perfect form is owing. Upon this machine in consequence of the time and alterations required to carry the improvements into effect, Mr, Fischer expended a very considerable sum, but the aparatus having now through his perseverance and Mr. Potter's skill, been rendered perfect, he estimates that under ordinary circumstances the cost would not exceed 150 Rupees, or little more than the old Rettoo Cuppolay, while the performance is three or four times as great. In the machine we examined, and which from the high price of labour at Madras, has cost much beyond an average sum, copious stream of water was thrown up from a depth of about 15 or 16 feet, estimated at not less than 300 gallons per minute. The water might however be raised equally well from any ordinary depth. This work was performed by two pairs of bullocks without any excessive labour, and with scarcely any attention. The extent of ground which a stream as this would irrigate is of course very considerable the Superintendent. Mr. Stent states to be amply sufficient for the use of the Society's gardens) and the irrigation would be effected at a very moderate cost for wear and tear, the great expense of frequently renewing the rope which draws up the skins, being avoided by the use of an iron chain, which will endure for years.

In concluding this notice we may observe with reference to the old contrivance, that "*Cuppoly*" is the name given to the same kind of bag, and the mode of raising water of it, as practised in various parts of this Presidency, by a single pair of bullocks traversing up and down an inclined plane. It is so arranged that they walk down the plane when drawing up the bag, which is done by their mere weight and strength, and up the plane backwards, when the bags are returning to be filled, the bullocks being made to stop at the top and bottom each time, while the bag is being filled and emptied. By this clumsy and laborious mode of operation, the use and efficiency of the machine, is of course greatly impaired which accounts for its limited use. Mr. Potter's simple contrivance by which the bag is made to fill and empty itself so ready in the new machine obviates this difficulty, and is well deserving of attention.

* The prefix "*Rettoo* signifies *double* in the Tamil, allding to the employment of two bags instead of one.

CEYLON.

HERALD, OCTOBER 20.

In our last issue we intimated an intention of again referring to the LEARNED and VERACIOUS statements made by the Editor of the Observer respecting that charming specimen of naval architecture, and economical appropriation of public money exemplified in the purchase of the Steamer Seaforth. We now proceed to exhibit a few more distinguishing marks of the SKILFUL plans adopted in this paragon of beauty, whose peculiar adaptation for the purposes originally intended is so conspicuous. The chapter of folly did not escape unnoticed at Bombay, as we hear from good authority that the responsible engineer evinced something like deficiency in practical knowledge; and on a first trial of her powers, the machinery became injured and the vessel returned to Bombay under sail—the book of directions which accompanied the plans sent by the experienced firm of Messrs. Bolton and Watts was carelessly lost as well as the gages, shepers of the engine &c.—the strength of the vessel has also, we understand, been materially lessened by the practical engineer's deviation from the plans of Messrs. Bolton and Watts, one instance of which may be evidenced by the securing or holding down bolts not being put through the bottom of the vessel, which is considered by men of experience, an evil of magnitude—Again, surely so SPLENDID a vessel as the *Seaforth* which gallantly dances over the waves to the tune of £11,000 and upwards ought to have been fitted out with Europe rope, but, who would have thought it? fore and aft, even to her stays, presents to view, nothing but common coir rope, with the exception we believe of the signal halliards and the peak and foot trails!! O unutterable disgrace! that such a craft, (worthy indeed of the Projectors, Inspectors, Superintendents, Builders, and all the honorable fraternity of jobbing and scientific personages concerned) should be unprovided with Europe rope, and suffered to assume the rigging of a Dhoney, when so favorable an opportunity presented itself for procuring supplies from England in case of scarcity here—Assuredly, a sufficient quantum of English rope would not have materially increased the charge of freight (*for the boiler only*) from England to Bombay via Ceylon, which amounted to £1350, exclusive of the additional expense of hiring vessels at Colombo to forward this part of the machinery to Bombay; although strange to say, the "*Wellington* Government Barque" was then in harbour, and perfectly available for the services required—to urge in extenuation of this unnecessary waste of money by employing other craft, that the Wellington's decks must have been cut up is ridiculous, as she is now laid up, and in all probability will, ultimately be broken up.—We are really (if not sea-sick heartsick at the thoughts of this "very *good model*" as the *Observer* styles her; however, we cannot dismiss the subject without bringing to the notice of the public, the convenience of being occasionally troubled with a bad memory, and how much dependance may be placed on the mendacity, veracity we mean, which adorns the columns of the *Observer*—Our contemporary has recently observed in an editorial, the *Seaforth* was never intended to carry troops or the Officers of the Supreme Court &c. &c.! Admirable supporter of a bad cause, what will your patron say when we refer them to an editorial publish ed in the *Observer* of the 31st of August last? wherein your remarks refer to the "considerable saving which will be made when the Government Steamer *Seaforth* arrives, and arrangements can be completed for her carrying the Officers of the Supreme Court &c. &c.; more than once this is asserted in the editorial alluded to! We presume likewise our contemporary's well known line of policy has induced him to forget that in a speech delivered by the Governor to the legislative council, His Excellency stated that "the *Seaforth* was intended to carry the Officers of the Supreme Court, troops &c. to various parts of the island, as well as specie for the merchants!" What think you of this Mr. Editor of the *Colombo Observer*? and what opinion will the public form of the happy facility you possess in asserting, changing and denying your own effusions to suit the occasion or please those of your patrons who have so seriously affected the interests of the Island by the judgement they displayed relative to the *Seaforth*? a craft, which to raise her to the highest pitch of usefulness to which she is adapted, can only be deemed fit, occasionally, to convey a small party on an excursion to the different seaports of the Island—and even for this, she would require much alteration, fumigation and purification to render a trip in her agreeable or pleasant.

Our contemporary next proceeds to state that "our late worthy Governor was scraping the Pearl Banks in order to show a surplus revenue" &c. this bold assertion and deviation from truth, if it possesses no other merit, at least deserves, place near the renowned Baron Munchausen—however, we would for the present whisper to the Editor of the *Observer* "*prenez garde*" you are treading on slippery ground, as we happen to be in possession of a few stubborn facts on this subject, and the REAL cause of a deficiency of Oysters &c. in which the Government Agent and Inspectors from 1834 to 1837 could, if they wished, enlighten you considerably on this topic—Christian charity induces us to refrain at least pro tem from an open *expose*, but, should our contemporary in his *oracle of truth* indulge himself in any further flights of fancy on this subject or gratify his propensity for misrepresentation, by unjustly reflecting on a gentleman so much respected as Sir R. W. HORTON, we must, in that case, lay before the public sundry particulars not generally known nor very creditable to certain parties. The Editor of the *Observer* having first introduced the subject of the "Pearl Fishery" we were in duty bound to correct any erroneous impression which misstatement might make on the minds of the public relative to the late Governor's conduct or intentions in this transaction. We content ourselves *as yet* with simply denying that the motives of Sir R. W. HORTON were to show "a surplus revenue," and we would caution our contemporary to beware lest he raise a storm, the violence of which may wreck the already shattered vessel under his guidance—"A hint to the wise is sufficient for them, but *fools* despise counsel".

HERALD, OCTOBER 26.

WE regret much to state that yesterday morning a misguided and infatuated soldier of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment terminated his existence by committing suicide—the unhappy man was recently married, and from what we have been able to ascertain, felt considerable jealousy and doubt of his partners affections for him—The operation of these feelings on a weak mind, it is presumed, occasioned a temporary derangement, which led to the melancholy catastrophe and impelled an unfortunate being to take away the life which God had given him!

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORCES' STREET, BY A. WILLARD.